

The Hongkong Telegraph

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WEATHER FORECAST
OVERCAST.
Barometer 29.62.

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April 12, 1917. Temperature 6 a.m. 75 2 p.m. 72
Humidity " 95 " 95

April 12, 1917. Temperature 6 a.m. 66 2 p.m. 73
Humidity " 86 " 73

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THURSDAY, APRIL 12, 1917.

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TELEGRAMS.

[Reuter's Service to The " Telegraph."]

THE BRITISH PUSH.

Canadian Premier's Views.

London, April 11, 5.15 a.m.
Sir Robert Borden, Prime Minister of Canada, interviewed by Reuter, said:—"The great victory just won in France is a glorious beginning of the renewed British offensive. It is especially interesting to me, as a month ago I saw the Vimy Ridge, and realised, from what I saw and was told, the strength of the positions and the tremendous task which lay before the Canadians in undertaking to carry it. All Canada will be thrilled with pride by the glorious achievement of our Expeditionary Force. It was with equal pride that we heard the tidings of the splendid success which attended the efforts of all the British forces."

"When I was in France, Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig asked me to visit the battlefield of the Somme in order to realise what had been accomplished. My visit convinced me that the men who had captured the positions I then saw in our occupancy could not be stayed in their next advance."

A Great All-Round Victory.

London, April 11, 7.10 a.m.

As the details of the Arras battle are unfolded, two significant facts emerge. The first is the supreme spirit and behaviour of our men, and the second the superb generalship of the leaders. As regards the first, the infantry talk in almost admiration of the artillery. The gunners speak most adoringly of the airmen, and these tell in glowing terms of the splendour of the infantry advances and of the magnificent audacity of the tanks. There is no complaint and no criticism among the fighting troops—they are only universal admiration and content. There has been no battle on this scale fought by the British Army hitherto in this war in which every unit triumphantly obtained its immediate objective. All this bespeaks hard work and tireless self-improvement among all ranks of the Army.

Monday's victory, indeed, is the result of a perfected tactical method, as practised by the French at Verdun, and by the British on the Acre and at Arras,—namely, a method of enabling the strongest field fortifications to be captured with less loss to the attackers than to the defenders. It discredits the theory once favoured that generalship nowadays is less important in war; and that there are no great British Generals.

The tactical achievement of Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig, and his able staff, seconded by a remarkable group of Army Commanders, is now thoroughly appreciated, and confidence is universal that their deeper strategical conceptions will be no less decisively vindicated before long. It is now seen that it is the Germans who are being strategically outplayed on the Western front.

Satisfactory Developments.

London, April 11, 1.50 p.m.

Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig, in a communiqué, says:—"The situation is developing favourably, in accordance with the general plan."

We captured early in the morning a village on the heights at Monchy-le-Preux and La Bergerie.

We are progressing satisfactorily elsewhere on the battlefront.

What Our Artillery Did.

London, April 11, 4.45 p.m.

Reuter's correspondent at the British Headquarters, telegraphing on Saturday afternoon, emphasises the decisiveness of our supremacy in heavy artillery. This was strikingly illustrated at Vimy Ridge. Aerial photographers, prior to the hammering, revealed a system of defences which might well have been deemed impregnable. There was now after row of wire on each line, and many yards of deep and perfect honeycomb trenchwork, besides countless dominating machine-gun positions. Yet when the assailants went forward, they found many places in the trenches and wire alike absolutely obliterated. A few charred stumps, and an occasional rusty tangle of barbed stuff, alone marked what had been a formidable barrier.

The splendid success of the offensive has created a most interesting tactical situation, fraught with tremendous possibilities. The enemy has been forced back on the pivot of his previous retreat in a manner creating a dangerously sharp salient at this spot.

The bitter cold continues, with high winds, and there are frequent snow squalls. The work our airmen continue to carry out is nothing short of marvellous.

President Poincaré's Congratulations.

London, April 11.

The Press Bureau announces that President Poincaré has sent a message to His Majesty the King, expressing his great pleasure, and congratulating His Majesty on "the fine success of your valiant troops, which, I doubt not, is merely a prelude to new victories." The King has replied expressing his heartfelt gratitude.

Lively Grenade Fighting.

London, April 11.

A French communiqué states:—"There is artillery activity in the region of the Somme and the Oise."

Lively grenade fighting occurred during the night towards Maisons de Champagne.

There is a somewhat violent artillery duel at Bois le Pétré.

General Smuts' Testimony.

London, April 11.

Edinburgh has conferred the Freedom of the City on General Smuts, who, in his reply, referred to his recent visit to France. He said that he saw the opening phase of the great battle. The German organisation had been overtaken, and notwithstanding the heaviest bombardment in the world's history, he found in the evening that the amount of our shells had actually increased. He declared that we had also the complete mastery of the air, and added that he never saw an enemy airplane.

TELEGRAMS.

[Reuter's Service to The " Telegraph."]

BRUTAL GERMAN NURSES.

British Wounded Appallingly Treated.

London, April 11.

Appalling revelations of the systematic brutality of German women employed in the Red Cross, towards British soldiers who have been wounded, have been made to the Berlin correspondent of the Times by scores of British soldiers of all ranks, released from German prison camps.

On a long journey of the British wounded through Germany, it was a common amusement for these women to tempt our men, who were in the last extremity of hunger and thirst, by holding out food and drink to try and make them snatched than withdrawing it. Many wounded, begging for a drink, had coffee and water soup tendered to them, and then, at the last moment, the gentle nurse would spit in the cup or glass. Frequently the wounded men had to drink the defiled stuff, while the women looked on and laughed.

An equally common entertainment with these women was to offer a wounded man a glass of water, and then pour it slowly on the ground. Cases of physical maltreatment of British wounded by German nurses were just as common and systematic as their refusal to give them nourishment. They not only refused to attend the British wounded, but regularly insulted and spat at them, and frequently even struck a bandaged limb in order to give pain. The truth is that the German Red Cross is merely a branch of German militarism. It has prostituted the sacred sign, shamed its name, and forfeited all right to be regarded as an organisation of humanity.

GERMAN OPPRESSION.

Riots Reported in Bulgaria.

London, April 11.

Reuter's correspondent at French Headquarters in Macedonia, says that, according to reliable information, owing to popular dissatisfaction at German tyranny, rioting has broken out in several towns in Bulgaria, especially in Sofia, where the German cavalry charged a crowd. During the first of these demonstrations, which are spreading, there were numerous casualties among Bulgarian troops, who in some cases sided with the population and refused to attack the demonstrators; indeed, they even joined them.

A LINER MINED.

The "New York" Badly Damaged.

London, April 11.

The liner New York was mined on Monday evening during dinner. A terrific explosion occurred in the forepart, causing a large hole below the water line.

As the sixty passengers, including women and children, took their places in the boats, their conduct was most orderly.

Wireless messages sent out brought help. The passengers were safely transhipped, and the New York was towed into the Mersey and docked.

OUR NAVY'S WORK.

Tribute by Chambers of Commerce.

London, April 11.

The annual meeting, representing over a hundred Chambers of Commerce in the United Kingdom, has sent to the First Lord of the Admiralty a copy of a resolution expressing "profound admiration at the services of the Navy, and the heartfelt gratitude at the way in which the Fleet have protected our country and commerce and safeguarded the lives and families of ourselves. We also associate with our expression our thanks for the services rendered by the mercantile marine."

Admiral Beatty replied:—"All ranks value this great tribute to the work of the Fleet."

AMERICA'S ENTRY.

Sympathy From the Argentines.

London, April 11.

Reuter's correspondent at Buenos Aires says that while Argentina intends to maintain neutrality until her own rights are violated, the Government has issued a declaration sympathising with the motives of the United States in declaring war.

Spain's Difficulties.

London, April 11.

Reuter's correspondent at Madrid states that the entry of the American Republics into the war has seriously increased the difficulties of Spain, the greater part of whose supplies of grain and coal recently have come from America.

SWEDEN'S FOOD PROBLEM.

London, April 11.

Reuter's correspondent at Copenhagen says the Swedish Government has taken control of all fats and stocks of maize and rice. The daily rations henceforth will be seven ounces of flour or grain, and five and a half ounces of hard and eight ounces of soft bread.

CANADA'S FINE RESPONSE.

London, April 11.

Reuter's correspondent at Toronto says it is officially announced that 442,074 Canadians have enlisted.

(In the event of telegram arriving too late for insertion on this page, it will be leaded on an extra page.)

TELEGRAMS.

[Reuter's Service to The " Telegraph."]

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

THE BIG OFFENSIVE.

The Immensity of the Blow.

London, April 10.

To-night's news from France emphasises the immensity of the British blow. It is a thousand pities that the weather was so execrable and the only consolation is that it was worse for the Boche than for the British. The French press is full of praise of the fine execution with which the beginning of the great offensive was carried out, and the magnificent spirit of the troops which enabled such prodigious work as that at Vimy Ridge to be accomplished.

The "Matin" says:—"When the full story is told of how our Allies accumulated near the front their supplies of munitions and material, how they brought up their heavy guns and how they surmounted the numerous obstacles confronting prompt action, the world will be lost in admiration. Vainly did the enemy seek by the action of his counter batteries to foil imminent attack, vainly he offered persistent and desperate combat to the British aeroplanes and observation balloons. The inevitable hour came and our Allies began the contest at the minute they had chosen."

Other newspapers write in similar strain and also dwell upon the difficulty the German higher command will have in explaining the present retirement as voluntary, especially in view of the thousands of prisoners.

Meanwhile good news comes from China and South America, which are almost the last strongholds of Hun intrigue.

A message from Shanghai announces that 47 German consular officials, including women and children, from Tientsin, Hankow, Ichang, Mukden, Chefoo, Tsingtao, Amoy and Fuchow have arrived there and are returning to Germany on board the Dutch steamer Goerter. This news is the more welcome as recent reports show that German intrigues in China are becoming a menace of the first order and included the wholesale bribery of the Press. There was the same thing in South America but there is evidence that the Governments there are also awakening to the danger. For instance Reuter's correspondent at the Rio de Janeiro reports the existence of numerous German rifle clubs in South Brazil—all being allied to the headquarters of the Rondon's League, whose headquarters are at Nuremberg. These clubs constitute a serious menace and it is expected that action will be taken against them soon. It is also officially stated that there has been constant sending of wireless messages from land to German ships in Brazilian waters.

Other South American Governments are gravely considering the position created by the entrance of the United States into the war and the consequent difficulties of a neutrality policy, especially in view of frightfulness at sea and Hun intrigue and some cases of conspiracy on land.

Over Eleven Thousand Prisoners.

London, April 11.

Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—"The operations have been energetically continued and, despite heavy snowstorms, we have reached the outskirts of Monchy-le-Preux, which is five miles eastward of Arras. We also cleared Farbus and Farbus Wood. There was hard-fighting this afternoon at the northern end of Vimy Ridge, resulting in our gaining further prisoners and important positions. We have advanced our line northward of Louverval. Enemy counter-attacks at different points were unsuccessful."

The number of prisoners taken since yesterday morning exceeds eleven thousand, including 228 officers. We have also captured over one hundred guns, a number of them being heavy guns up to eighteen inches, sixty trench mortars and one hundred and sixty-three machine guns.

Valuable aeroplane work was done. In many cases our aeroplane machine-gunned hostile reinforcements. Bombing expeditions were also carried out. A large railway station was hit and three trains were wrecked. Three enemy machines were destroyed and four were forced down. One of ours is missing.

British Cavalry's Useful Work.

London, April 11.

Telegraphing on the evening of the 10th inst. Reuter's correspondent at Headquarters, who had just returned from a tour of the ground beyond which the offensive is thundering, describes his impressions. He states:

"The wonderful scenes of the first week of July last year have been quite eclipsed by the extraordinary volume of activity since the night of Easter Sunday. In one village this afternoon I saw within half an hour seven battalions, each headed by its own band, marching to battle as if to a review. I have never seen such crowds of prisoners. In one village 1640 were proceeding to the rail head, and shortly after on the road I saw an almost equally large batch of prisoners, including a Divisional Commander."

Describing the capture of a pair of heavy howitzers on the bank of the Scarpe, the correspondent relates that a party of cavalry charged the gunners in the fine old style, cutting down those who resisted and eventually putting the weapons out of action until they could be dragged to the British lines.

The day was largely devoted to consolidating Monday's important gains and clearing up. Scattered spots are still resisting. There are no signs up to the present of any big counter-attack, but in any event we must expect heavy fighting.

The correspondent states that our casualties hitherto are extremely light. Our airmen are still baffled by the wintry nature of the weather, but last night they did much bombing of the German battle areas, especially their railways and communications.

(Continued on page 5.)

TELEGRAMS.

(Reuter's Service to The " Telegraph.")

OBITUARY.

Mr. James Welch.

London, April 11.
The death is announced of Mr. James Welch, the actor. The deceased served his articles to a chartered accountant, but joined the dramatic profession with Mr. Wilson Barrett at the Globe Theatre in 1887, since when he has played in most London theatres.]

GREEK MERCHANT IN TROUBLE.

Venizelist Heavily Fined in London.

At the Old Street (London) Police Court recently before Mr. Clarke Hall, Euston Georgiades, a Greek export merchant and shipper, of Chiswell Street, was fined £50 and ordered to pay 15 guineas costs on a summons under the Defence of the Realm Regulations for proposing to deal in war material without a permit.

Mr. Bodkin, for the Director of Public Prosecutions, said that the defendant was in partnership with another Greek named Kanditski, the greatest part of the trade being done with Athens and with a firm of importers and merchants there. Last year the defendant sent a letter to this firm offering 10,000 revolvers of military pattern, sleeping bags, khaki cloth, boots, and other military articles. He said that his firm was in a position to supply them from London or elsewhere.

The letter was opened by the Censor, and the prosecution ordered. During the whole of the correspondence the defendant's partner was in Paris and knew nothing of the matter. The defendant, in a voluntary statement, said that he had served in the Greek army until it was demobilised, which, remarked Mr. Bodkin, must have been in 1915, and not recently—probably at the end of the second Balkan war. He had known the Greek firm of Meissner, Distincts and Kritis for 15 years. In November, 1916, he entered into partnership with Mr. Kanditski, putting in £6,000 out of £9,000 capital.

In October he met at the Imperial Restaurant a Greek named Costello, who, said Mr. Bodkin, had been inquired about for some time without success. Costello offered him 10,000 revolvers, and these together with other things, the defendant offered to the Greek firm. He did not take out a licence, as he did not believe it was necessary, no business having been done.</

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Hongkong, 16th August, 1912.**LESSONS IN CHINESE.**

Mr. LI HEE FAN, a Chinese professor now based in Hongkong, has been a teacher of Chinese and English and mathematics in this Colony for ten years.

He has a good knowledge of reading, translating, and writing Chinese and English, and also of Chinese mathematics, and has a good knowledge of Chinese and English.

He is interested in learning the Chinese language and is requested to write, care of Hongkong Telegraph Office, or direct to No. 100 Wellington Street, First Floor.

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GENERAL NEWS.

Interned Germans at Nanking, Nanking, 1st April.—Thirteen of the Germans who are interned at Nanking, tried to escape on the night of March 28 but were arrested by the Gendarmerie at the Hankwan railway station. Among the number was one who resisted and used his rifle freely.

New Siberian Case.

A Central News dispatch dated Petrograd, February 8, reported that a congress of shipowners in the Volga Basin were elaborating a scheme for joining up the basin of the rivers Volga and Kama by means of a canal 14 kilometres in length. This new huge waterway, working in conjunction with the Transiberian Railway, would be of first-rate importance to Siberian commerce.

Punjab University Company.

Lahore, March 14.—A communiqué states:—It was announced in the last communiqué that a number of applications for enlistment in the Punjab University Company had been received from candidates who were taking the Matriculation examination this year. It has now been definitely decided that, in accordance with the terms of the original announcement, these candidates shall not be regarded as eligible and that no applications will be received in future from candidates who have not passed the Matriculation examination.

Calcutta Miniature Rifle Range.

Calcutta, March 6.—On Tuesday evening Lord Carnichael opened the new range of the Calcutta Miniature Rifle Association before a large gathering of ladies and gentlemen. General Strange, in requesting His Excellency to declare the miniature range open, expressed the hope that the new range would be of great use in the more thorough training of the European manhood of India which would come into operation under the new organization of the Defence Forces. Lord Carnichael, in declaring the range open, said he was sure the new miniature range would increase in scope—Military Goats.

Flag for the Rhodesian Forces.

The Duke of Abercorn, supported by Sir Henry Birchenough and other members of the Chartered Company, on Friday received at the office of the company from the League of the Empire, a silk flag and shield for the Rhodesian soldiers now on service. The gifts were accompanied by an autograph letter from Princess Patricia of Connaught, making the presentation on behalf of the women and children of the British Isles, Miss Chamberlain, Sir Philip Hutchins, Lady Birchenough, and others were present. The emblems with the Princess's letter will be forwarded to the Administrator of Southern Rhodesia, where the formal presentation to the troops will be made.

Protection of Motherhood.

Lady Barrett, M.D., lecturing before the Royal Institute of Public Health, on the role of the midwife and the protection of motherhood, said that the midwife influenced more than three-fourths of the mothers. The closest co-operation was essential between midwives and doctors working in the same district. As it was essential in the interests of the mother in certain cases that medical aid should be available, the midwife ought not to forgo part of her fee if she were called in. Half the fees so incurred would be paid by the Local Government Board if the patient were unable to pay, and it would be a wise expenditure of every borough council to meet the other half and so secure the State aid. Dr. Stoddart (Local Government Board) said that the Board was very anxious to encourage the employment of midwives by local authorities. The Board paid the fees, and if the local authority desired to establish midwives where they could not secure a living wage the Board paid half the expenses. The midwives were granted full medical facilities, and already some local authorities were taking steps to do this.

Protection of Motherhood.

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GENERAL NEWS.

Argentine Ladies and the War.
Several ladies have arrived in England from the Argentine to do war work and release men for the Army. They travelled at their own expense, and intended to take up farm work, of which they had experience in South America.

A Lord Mayor's High Ideal.
At a Catholic reunion at Birmingham the Lord Mayor of London, Sir William Dunn, was presented with an address expressing recognition of his public work, his devoted labours for the Catholic Church and the cause of charity, and of his high ideals of citizenship.

Leeds and Naturalized Aliens.
The Leeds Chamber of Commerce unanimously passed a resolution requesting all members of the Chamber who have not been naturalized in the British Empire for at least 10 years, and have not been denaturalized of their enemy origin, to resign their membership forthwith.

Jamaicans and the Mother Country.
Jamaica has undertaken to send a war contingent of five battalions, with reinforcements, and proposes to become responsible for a million pounds of the war debt. The Home Government is to be responsible for the payment of all charges for the contingent, including pensions and separation allowances.

The Dearth in Vienna.
Milan, Feb. 13.—A neutral diplomatic representative in Vienna last week wrote to his colleague in Rome that he had been obliged to send his children to Switzerland owing to lack of proper nutrition in Austria. At the same time he begged his colleague to forward him without delay a sack of rice for himself and his wife.

Coolie Immigration.
Kuala Lumpur, April 2.—The Secretary to the Government of Madras has telegraphed to Sir E. L. Beckman that the Government of Madras has authorised the Superintendent of Emigration at the depot at Negapatam that the F. M. S. emigration agent at Madras shall ship adult coolies not exceeding seven thousand in number in April.

Indian Medical Service.
Simla, March 13.—It has been decided that the period spent overseas by Civil Assistant Surgeons employed as temporary Lieutenants in the Indian Medical Service for the period of the war, should be allowed count for leave and that these officers should be granted wound, injury and family pensions under the Civil Service Regulation.

Belgians Working for Krupp.
The Germans have posted up in Belgium the following notice:—"Bring to the notice of the population that workmen who leave the factories without sufficient reason, or who temporarily absent themselves, will be immediately deported to Germany." Two thousand deported Belgians are actually working at Krupp's.

Brazilian Jurist on the Commerce Raiders.

Selher de Viana, a well-known jurist, has written to the President of Brazil complaining that the action of the German commerce raiders off the coasts of Brazil constitutes an outrage on Brazilian neutrality, and urging that the same respect with which France and Great Britain treat the country must be required from Germany.

German Lies About the Belgian Congo.

Contradicting a recent German falsehood to the effect that Belgium had pledged to England the most important and valuable parts of the Congo, and had ceded the Katanga province, the Belgian Government states officially that the loan of £3,600,000 needed for the colony's economic development was contracted on the most favourable terms, which in no way compromise the colony's integrity.

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RUDYARD KIPLING.

Tablet Unveiled at Lahore.

Lahore, 13th March.—A pleasant informal ceremony took place at the offices of the Civil and Military Gazette Lahore, on Monday afternoon when Sir Michael O'Dwyer unveiled a bronze tablet to commemorate Mr. Rudyard Kipling's connection with the paper. The tablet, which was designed by Mr. B. Sullivan, Architect to the Punjab Government, and executed at the Mayo School of Art under the direction of Mr. Lionel Heath bears the inscription: "Rudyard Kipling worked here, 1882-1887."

The tablet has been erected by the Punjab Government and is the first of a series which will be placed on various buildings in Lahore to commemorate the work of distinguished men of the Punjab.

His Honour in unveiling the tablet, said that he was there not as the Lieutenant-Governor but as one of the few men remaining in the Punjab who had known Mr. Kipling in his early days. He spoke of the brilliant work of Bank of Communications notes already issued, which amendment was also adopted.

The Bank of Communications, Peking, April 4.—The House of Representatives has passed the third reading of the Bill canceling the privilege of the Bank of Communications to act as the Government Treasury, though a number of members pointed out that the step might possibly result in a serious drop in the value of the Bank's notes. In deference to these arguments a recommendation was added that the Government should devise means to maintain the credit of Bank of Communications notes already issued, which amendment was also adopted.

If you have lost your appetite, one of the big variety of Jainty dishes at the ALEXANDRA CAFE is sure to tempt you.

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"	100	4.65
"	50	2.35
"	10	.50
Extra Fine (Grand Format)	150	2.35
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"	50	1.85
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"	50	1.20

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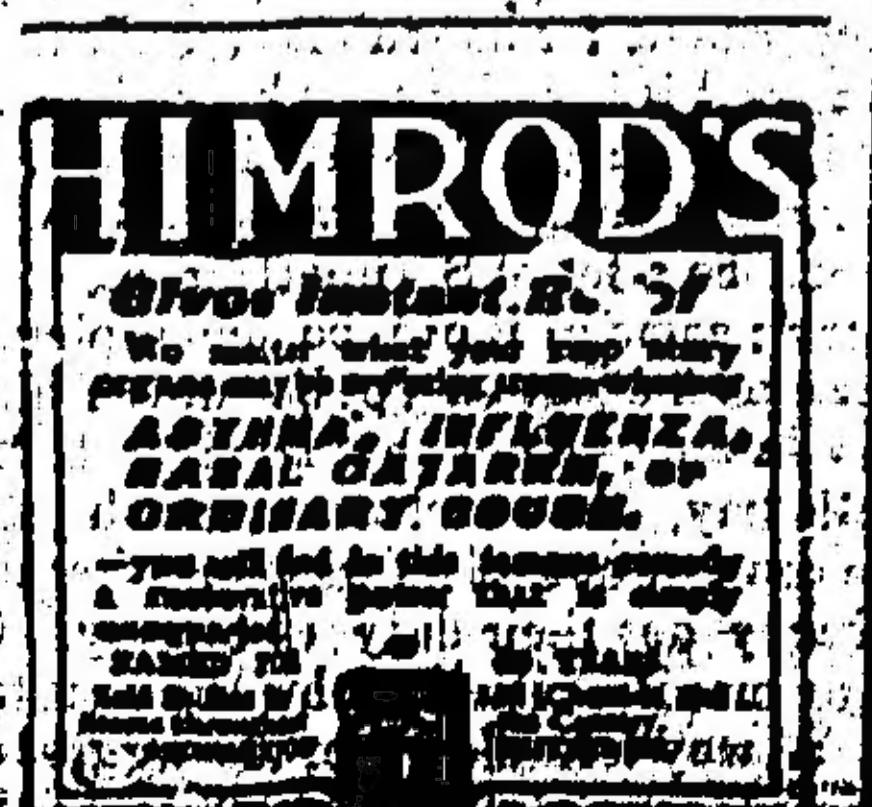
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are all fresh and of the finest quality.Mr. Sykes' is the principal manufacturer
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our products.Our factory is situated in the heart of
the city, and we are in a position to supply
all parts of the Colony.

FREE TO ALL SUFFERERS

From our factory, we supply
all parts of the Colony.

NATIONAL SERVICE.

Position of Women.

Every man between the ages of 18 and 61 who is not actually serving with the colours is asked to register for national service. That is the effect of a statement which has been issued by the National Service Department to explain the scheme clearly and remove certain misconceptions.

It is explained that the "form of offer by a volunteer" applies to every class and every occupation; even to men who have been enrolled in Sections B and C of the Army. Those who may consider themselves as fulfilling some form of national work" it is explained "or engaged in an essential occupation" are invited to enrol themselves just as those engaged in the less essential occupations are to leave it to the Government to determine in what capacity a man can best serve his country. There are in fact no exceptions among the the civil population to the appeal of the Director-General of National Service."

It is understood that the B 3 and C 3 men in zones of military requirements and practically unfit for military service of any useful kind will not in future be transferred to the Army reserve and employed on munition work. They will be urged instead to take up national service. This new arrangement will not affect in any way the men who last spring were placed in these two categories and were relegated to the reserve and told that they would be called up when wanted. The War Office have only waived for the present their claim on the men in these classes who are coming up now, and it seems that apart from certain special trades, the Munitions Department have enough men for their purposes. On re-examination it is found that a proportion of the men in categories B 3 and C 3 have physically improved and they are placed in higher categories.

More than 11,000 offers of voluntary service reached the Department yesterday. Their general character did not differ greatly from the offers previously classified. All parts of the country were well represented. The West Country is showing a marked increase in the number of applicants. Manchester and Liverpool are prominent. A certain number of women are still filling up the forms, though those at present issued, are intended for men. With regard to the men, volunteers both above and below the set ages continue to be numerous, and it is still notable that the very young are more anxious to work on aeroplane making than on anything else.

Doubt was expressed in a letter published in the *Times* recently as to the position of members of the Volunteer Force in regard to the National Service scheme, and the opinion was expressed that if the members were to be sent here and there on civil duties the strength and efficiency of the corps would be jeopardised. The point is understood to be under the consideration of Mr. Neville Chamberlain, but as volunteers for National Service are asked to state on their enrolment forms whether they are members of the Volunteer Forces it has already been indicated that such information is sought in order to prevent the taking of any action which would injuriously interfere with the efficiency of the Volunteer Corps.

Ministers of religion of all denominations are showing willingness to undertake national service in some form or other. The Church of England is to be mobilised for service to the nation. The Archbishop of Canterbury is forming a Clergy National Service Committee, of which the Rev. John Ellison has already been appointed secretary. An office has been opened at Church House and this will be a central office. Clergymen will shortly receive through his Bishop a form on which he may offer for national service. He will be asked whether he is willing to offer whole-time or only part-time service, whether he is already

MAN-POWER AND INDUSTRY.

Drastic German Scheme of Control.

One of the most important features of the German schemes for economy of man-power is the proposal to reduce the number of concerns engaged in particular industries, and to force the remaining concerns into the closest possible connection. Details are now published of a far-reaching plan affecting the whole German boot industry, which seems to have been agreed upon by representatives of the trade and of the Government.

There are at present about 1,400 or 1,500 boot factories in Germany. Only about 200 are to remain in working for the supply of the civil population, while a further number of factories—the number is not published—are to satisfy the requirements of the military authorities. The details of the scheme are particularly interesting, as the plan will doubtless be applied to other industries if the experiment is regarded as successful.

The organisation is based upon the division of Germany into a fixed number of districts and the determination of the number of factories which shall continue work in each district. The factories will deliver all their goods at cost price to distributing centres established in each district. The distributing centres will deliver the goods to the retail trade, with the addition of a 6 per cent. profit on cost price, and with a further addition of not more than 5 per cent., which will be applied to the compensation of factories which are closed down, in order that they may meet their obligations on account of rent, mortgages, and so on. Grants will also be made to factories which continue working but cannot pay their way on account of the reduction of production.

From the total profits of each district 10 per cent. will be deducted to form a fund for the compensation of districts which are worse off, owing to the diversity of conditions of production, than other districts. The remainder of the profits in each district will be distributed to the factories on the basis of the turnover shown in their book for the period from July 1, 1913, to July 1, 1914. It is explained that the distribution of the goods to the retail trade must be conducted by special organisations established for the purpose, in order that the factories which continue working may not gain any advantage by retaining direct relations with their customers.

It appears that the next industries to be affected will also be branches of the clothing industry, to which the German authorities evidently look as a promising source of labour which can be set free for "auxiliary service."

ANOTHER HONGKONG AEROPLANE.

Mr. Ho Fook's Generosity Again Manifested.

Mr. Ho Fook has forwarded to the Government an offer to provide the cost of an aeroplane—some \$1,500—for service at the Front.

In accepting this very generous gift, His Excellency has arranged, in accordance with wishes of the donor, that it should be conveyed to the Imperial Government through the medium of the Overseas Club, of which Mr. Ho Fook was made a life member in recognition of his share in the provision of other aeroplanes earlier in the war.

LATE MR. J. N. McCULLOCH.

Funeral at Happy Valley.

The funeral took place at Happy Valley this morning of the late Mr. James N. McCulloch, of the reporting staff of the *Hongkong Daily Press*, whose sudden death was announced yesterday. The service was conducted by the Rev. J. Kirk Macdonald, assisted by the Rev. J. E. Uddell, of St. Paul's College, at which the deceased had rendered assistance to the teaching staff.

Among those present were Mr. H. A. Cartwright, Mr. O. T. Brakepear, and Mr. C. W. Reynolds, of the *Hongkong Daily Press*; Mr. B. Wylie, Mr. W. A. Donaldson, and Mr. T. O. Wilkes, of the *South China Morning Post*; Mr. B. A. Hale, of the *China Mail*; Mr. A. Morley, of the *Hongkong Telegraph*; Mr. F. O. Jenkins, Mr. A. E. Crispell, Mr. W. A. Stephens, Mrs. Clarkson, Mr. G. Gerken, Mr. J. Wastie, a large number of the students of St. Paul's College, and others.

There were numerous floral tributes these being on behalf of deceased's wife and children, the staff of the *Hongkong Daily Press*, the staff of the *South China Morning Post*, the staff of the *Hongkong Telegraph*, and the staff of the *China Mail*. Mr. and Mrs. H. A. Cartwright, Mr. and Mrs. O. T. Brakepear, Mr. and Mrs. C. W. Reynolds, Mr. and Mrs. W. W. Jackson, Mr. and Mrs. A. E. Crispell, Mr. and Mrs. E. Ransby, (Peking), Mr. P. Matheson, Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Stephens, Mrs. K. Jensen, Mr. and Mrs. P. J. Lowman, the staff of St. Paul's College, the students of Form VI, St. Paul's College etc.

ARE YOU INSURED AGAINST MALARIA?

Companies which insure people against sickness ask special rates and make special stipulations which practically bar Malaria sufferers from participating in their benefits.

The best insurance against Malaria is good blood. For when the blood is filled with those little red corpuscles which mean health the system is in right condition to repel and expel malarial germs. For this purpose the only proved specific Dr. William's Pink Pills, a physician's prescription which for five-and-twenty years has stood pre-eminent as the greatest blood tonic in the world.

The Malarial parasite cannot exist in good rich blood. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills commence to create this kind of blood from the first dose. As the system rapidly acquires strength from this new life-giving stream so the Malarial attacks diminish in number and in violence, until they cease entirely, and the sufferer finds himself cured and armed with a strength and energy which a short time before he hardly thought possible.

If you are a Malaria victim, if you are rundown, there loss of appetite, memory, the inability to sleep and the like, if you have courses of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills without delay and see how quickly you feel better. Of course every where, and the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., 98 Queen's Road, Shanghai, I-bonds \$14000 bonds \$10000 and free.

SOLE AGENTS:

DAIRY FARM NEWS.

JUST ARRIVED

SHIPMENT OF PRIME & DELICIOUS AUSTRALIAN APPLES.

THE CANTON GERMANS.

TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENTS.

HIS PREMISES SEARCHED.

During yesterday and the day before, a systematic search of German residences and offices on Shamian was made by Chinese Government officials, accompanied by the British Vice Consul and a guard of native soldiers. Firearms, ammunition, and various other property were removed to safe keeping.

Shipowner's Estate. Sir Charles William Ogier, Bart, head of the Glen Line, whose death occurred on September 28, 1916, left estate valued at £220,04148 9. 3d., with net pecuniary of £1,399,125 11d. Among other bequests were £10,000 each to his son-in-law, Admiral Sir John Jellicoe, and Admiral Sir Charles Madden.

TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENTS.

G. & R. WAR DEPARTMENT CONTRACTS.

SEALED TENDERS will be received at the Headquarters Offices, Victoria Barracks, Hong Kong, until 12 o'clock NOON, on FRIDAY, the 27th day of April, 1917, for Steam Launch and Boat hire for a period from 28th June, 1917, to 3rd March, 1918.

Forms and other particulars, may be obtained personally at the above office between the hours of 10 A.M. and 1 P.M.

Tender Forms must be properly filled up, signed and dated, delivered in a sealed envelope marked "Tender for Transport."

Tenders must be, and will not be entertained unless accompanied by a deposit of \$100 as a guarantee of good faith, such sum to be forfeited to the State if the tenderer fails to attend at the Headquarters' Office after 24 hours notice in writing being left at the tenderer's address or refuses to accept a Contract allotted to him.

The right to reject all, or any tenders is specially reserved.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE COMPANY'S SHIP.

"KAGA MARU."

having arrived. Consignees of cargo are hereby informed that their goods are being landed, and placed at their risk in the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf & Godown Company's Godowns at Kowloon, where each consignment will be sorted out mark by mark and delivery can be obtained as soon as the goods are landed.

Optional goods will be carried on unless instructions are given to the contrary before NOON, TO-DAY.

Goods not cleared by the 18th April, 1917, will be subject to rent.

Damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignee's and the Co.'s representatives at an appointed hour on Tuesday & Friday. All claims must be presented within ten days of the steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognised. No claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns.

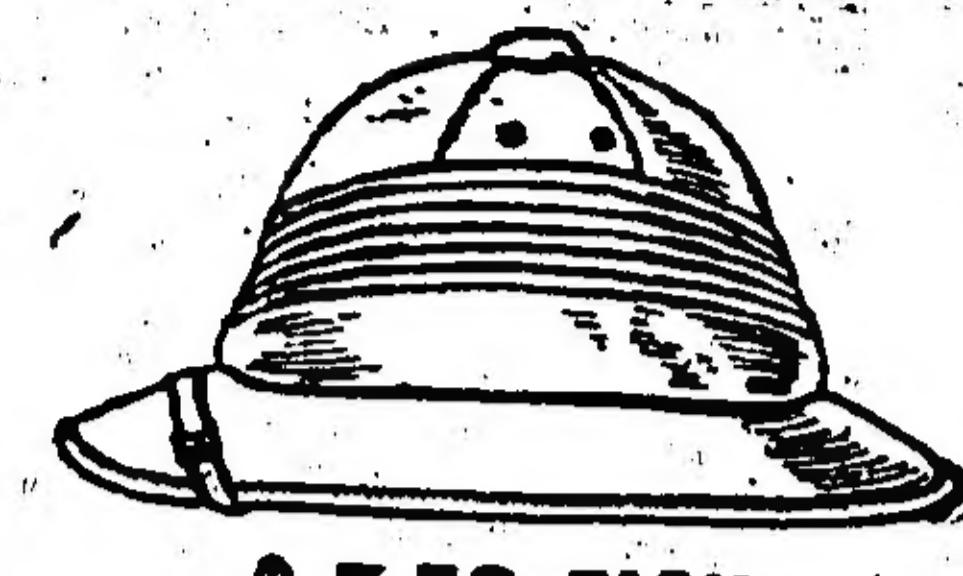
NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA Agents. Hongkong 11th April, 1917.

NOTICE.

MESSRS. W. G. BUMPHREYS & CO. have now REMOVED their OFFICES to No. 5, Duddell Street. All communications should in future be sent to the above mentioned address.

SUN HATS

AS ILLUSTRATION.



\$ 7.50 EACH.

Cork and Rubber body covered with strong white drill, leather bound and chin strap. Hat a smart white puggaree, is light in weight and waterproof.

MACKINTOSH

Men's Wear Specialists,
16, DESVRES ROAD.
TELEPHONE NO. 28.

Wm. Powell Ltd

We have just received our
NEW STOCK OF
SUN HELMETS
IN
SUPERIOR QUALITIES.MADE BY
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PRICES.

AS THESE STYL'S:

\$8.50 \$10.50 \$12.50

PITH HELMETS

\$3.75 \$5.00 \$6.00

NEW COLUMBIA RECORDS.

2721 {Thou art Risen my Beloved. Bass.
Back from France.
2724 {When you and I were young, Maggie. Trio.
Ever of Thee.
2725 {Sonny Little "Fleur-de-Lis." Co: tralto.
2726 {You'll always be the same Baby. Duet.
High Jinks.
2731 {God send you back To me. Baritone.
The Trail that leads to Home. Solo & Quartette.

THE ANDERSON MUSIC CO., LIMITED.

6, DES VUEUX ROAD.

TEL. 1322.

THE TOP NOTCH SCOTCH

King George IV
Scotch Whisky.

SAKURA BEER

ST. GEORGE'S DAY.
APRIL 23rd 1917.

IN accordance with the programme arranged by the Committee for the celebration of St. George's Day, MONDAY, the 23rd inst., a Shakespearean performance will be given at the Theatre Royal at 9.15 p.m. Applications for seat vouchers, WHICH CAN ONLY BE OBTAINED BY ENGLISH MEN, may be made up to and including Thursday the 12th inst. to be sent to the Hon. Sec., Mr. J. Bentley, Messrs. Thos. Cook & Son, stating the number of seats required for the applicant and his guests; and these vouchers, which are unnumbered, will be exchangeable for numbered seat tickets at \$6.00 each on payment to Messrs. MOUTRIE & CO., when the Box Office is open, on and after Monday the 16th inst.

In case applications exceed the accommodation of the Theatre Royal, tickets will necessarily be for a smaller number of seats than are applicable for.

In the Dress Circle, a limited reservation has been made for Official Guests, and other seats have been sold by Messrs. Moutrie & Co., 98 Queen's Road, Shanghai, I-bonds \$14000 bonds \$10000 and free.

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Next sailings from Hongkong:

This vessel has excellent saloon accommodation for a limited number of passengers is fitted with all modern appointments and carries a fully qualified surgeon.
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Hongkong, 30th Dec., 1916.

April

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Sailings from Hongkong.

s.s. "COLOMBIA" April 25.
s.s. "VENEZUELA" May 21.
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These steamers have the most modern equipment including
ALL LOWER BEDDIES and Large
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The Safety and Comfort of Passengers is our First Consideration.
Ticket is interchangeable with the Toyo Kisen Kaisha and the Chassan
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Single Fare by Night Steamer \$ 6.00
Return Fare by Night (available also for return by day steamer) 11.00
Single Fare by Day Steamer 5.00
Return Fare by Day Steamer 9.00

HONGKONG TO CANTON | CANTON TO HONGKONG.

THURSDAY, 13th APRIL, 1917.

10.00 p.m. Faifshan. 4.30 p.m. Kinshan.

FRIDAY, 13th APRIL, 1917.

8.00 a.m. Honan. 8.00 a.m. Heungshan.

10.00 p.m. Kinshan. 4.00 p.m. Faifshan.

HONGKONG-MACAO LINE.

S.S. Taishan Tons 2,008. S.S. Sui Tai Tons 1,651.
HONGKONG TO MACAO.

Week days at 8 a.m. and 2 p.m. from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf. Sundays, at 9 a.m. and 1 p.m. from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf.

MACAO TO HONGKONG.

Week days at 7.30 a.m. and 2 p.m. Sundays at 7.30 a.m. and 3 p.m.

EXCURSION TO MACAO.

SUNDAY, 15th APRIL, 1917.

The Company's Steamship
"TAISHAN".

Will depart from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf at 9 a.m. and return from Macao at 3 p.m.

N.B.—The Company will also run a steamer from Macao on Sunday at 7.30 a.m. and from Hongkong at 1 p.m. from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf.

FARES AS USUAL.

MACAO-CANTON LINE.

SERVICE SUSPENDED.

JOINT SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO
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CANTON-WUCHOW LINE.

S.S. SAJNAM 588 tons, and S.S. MANNING 562 tons.

One of the above steamers leaves Canton for Wuchow every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, at about 8 a.m., and the other leaves Wuchow for Canton on the same days at 8.30 a.m. Round trip takes about 5 days. Passengers can return to Hongkong or vice versa by the Company's direct steamers LINIAN and SANJUN. These vessels have superior cabin accommodation and are lighted throughout by electricity. Electric fan in each cabin.

Booking Office open daily (Sundays excepted) 8 a.m. to 5 p.m.

Further particulars may be obtained at the Office of the

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STOP PRESS TELEGRAMS.

[Reuter's Service to the "Telegraph"]

THE RUSSIAN FRONT.

Germans Ejected From Trenches.

London, April 11.

A Russian wireless official message says:—The enemy occupied our front trenches to the north of Bojische, but was driven out.

The enemy forced an entrance into our trenches in the region of Torechkovs, in the direction of Sokol. He was compelled to evacuate after bayoneting our wounded men.

STUBBORN RUSSO-TURKISH BATTLE.

London, April 11.

A Russian wireless official message says:—A stubborn battle is proceeding with the Turks in the region of Rachis, to the south of Uobovne.

FREEDOM OF EDINBURGH.

Three Empire-Builders Honoured.

London, April 11.

Sir Robert Borden, General Scott and the Maharajah of Bikanir have been given the freedom of the City of Edinburgh, the Lord Provost presiding over a great assembly of citizens in the Usher Hall.

Sir Robert Borden said that he and his fellow delegates had come to sit at the great council board of the nation to discuss vital questions of common concern. One of them was an Indian Prince, who was invested with the splendour traditions of his race and ancestry, and who was united to the British Crown by ties of fealty and devotion which were never more strikingly manifested than during the past three years. Another was a distinguished soldier-statesman who had served the Empire splendidly for many years in both capacities, although he had previously fought against us to the best of his great ability. To-day he and General Botha were great guests to the Empire and to the world.

Sir Robert Borden, continuing, said that a most reassuring statement of the conditions in the flying service was recently given at the Imperial War Cabinet. The position as disclosed might be summarised as follows:—As to machines, we are turning out to-day equal, if not superior, to any the Germans possessed, and they are being produced at a rapidly increasing rate. The average efficiency of the machines we are now using is equal to the average of German machines. A most important fact to remember was that the British air service was undertaking extensive duties of vital importance to operations in the field, which were not carried out and never attempted before to anything like the same extent by the German air service.

[Reuter's Service to the "Telegraph"]

(Continued from Page 1.)

THE BIG OFFENSIVE.

French Progress.

London, April 11.

A French communiqué states:—North of the Oise there was reciprocal artillery activity while south of the Oise we destructively bombarded German organisations east of Coucy. On the south bank of the Aisne the enemy violently bombarded positions at the sector of Neuville-sur-Margival. On the left bank of the Meuse, in the direction of Bapaume, our guns caught and completely destroyed a train.

HINDENBURG'S CHEAP BLUFF.

London, April 10.

Field-Marshal von Hindenburg, in the course of his interview (the first part of which appeared in our issue of last night) said that he did not anticipate that there would be much material help from America within measurable time, and that it would be the submarine's task to diminish it. He declared that in view of the fact that the English, assisted by the Allied Fleets, had been unable to overcome U-boats, the American Fleet would not succeed. He boasted that the Entente was impotent against the submarines. He dwelt upon the latter's achievements and referred slightly to the possibility of America's readiness to proceed to Europe before a year, while the Entente had announced a decision of the war for this year. He proceeded to assert that the East front was so strong that General Brusiloff's most ruthless sacrifices were unable to make headway. He claimed that events in Russia had promoted the German plans. Despite the necessity of concentrating forces last year for the repulse of Brusiloff the limited resources then available in the West had repulsed the Anglo-French attack. Hindenburg continued rather inopportunistly: "Things to-day are fundamentally different on the Western Front, and we have become so strong that we can withstand every attack." He spoke complacently of the Central Powers' absolute security on all fronts and of their unprecedented strength and preparedness everywhere. He declared that the submarine calculations were turning out correctly, and concluded with an expression of confidence based upon a consideration of all human possibilities.

AMERICAN LINER MINED.

Washington, April 11.

It is officially stated that the American liner New York struck a mine. The passengers were safely transferred and there were no casualties. She is proceeding under her own steam to a port not mentioned.

RUSSIA KICKS AT PEACE TALK.

Petrograd, April 11.

At a congress of the Cadet (otherwise the National Liberty) Party, M. Holodoff, said that body of bold persons in Petrograd had dared to talk of peace. What was the German Socialists' reply to the appeal of the Committee of Workmen's and Soldiers' delegates to finish the war? They had launched clouds of gas against the Russians on the Stockholms. Russia must fight to victory and repay her debts to the Allies. Remember, he said, that the British Navy prevented the German fleet from reaching Petrograd in 1914 and that thousands of English and French fell in Gallipoli for Russia.

Two Ministers, Massalskiukoff and Nekrasoff, admitted that the success of the revolution was due to the Workmen's and Soldiers' Committee. M. Nekrasoff said that the friction between the Government and the Committee had never been serious. It was impossible to govern without the Committee, but the Government would never surrender to it.

UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY.

Final Dividend and Bonus.

Subject to audit the Directors of the Union Insurance Society of Canton, Ltd., will recommend that a final dividend of \$20 and a bonus dividend of \$10 per share be paid for account 1916, making \$60 per share for the year; an interim dividend of \$30 per share for 1916, and a bonus of 20 per cent on contributory premium. They will further recommend that \$100,000 be passed to Reinsurance Fund, and that \$1,685,000 be carried forward to Underwriting Suspense Account, thus closing the account for 1915.

GERMAN SHIPS IN U.S. PORTS.

70 vessels with a Tonnage of Over 500,000.

The merchant vessels belonging to Germany that are now lying in various United States ports are the following, according to an official list prepared at the Treasury Department in April 1916:

	New York.	tons.
Adamsturm	...	5,000
Allemannia	...	4,030
Armenia	...	5,454
Barbarossa	...	10,934
Bohemie	...	8,414
Olara Menig	...	1,685
Friedrich der Grosse	...	10,771
George Washington	...	25,570
Grosser Kurfuerst	...	13,102
Harburg	...	4,472
Hamburg	...	10,551
Iudea	...	1,748
Kaiser Wilhelm II	...	19,361
Koenig Wilhelm II	...	9,410
Magdeburg	...	4,497
Mais	...	2,555
Mataador	...	1,488
Pennsylvania	...	13,333
Pisa	...	4,987
Portonia	...	2,778
President Grant	...	18,072
President Lincoln	...	18,188
Prinzess Irene	...	10,893
Prinz Eitel Friedrich	...	4,600
Prinz Joachim	...	4,780
Vaterland	...	54,982
		271,503

Boston.

Kronprinzessin Cecilie	...	18,508
Cincinnati	...	16,339
Amerika	...	22,622
Wittelsbach	...	5,640
Wilhelma	...	4,761
Kolin	...	7,408
Ockenfels	...	5,621
		81,895

New Orleans.

Breslau	...	7,524
Andromeda	...	2,564
San Francisco	...	4,768
Serapis	...	4,768

Baltimore.

Bulgaria	...	11,440
Stein	...	10,058
Nekar	...	9,835

Charleston, S.C.

Liesbenfels	...	4,525

Portland, Oregon.

Dubek	...	2,723
Arnoldus Vinzenz	...	1,860
Kurt	...	1,731

Savannah.

Johannesburg	...	2,974
Wilmington, N.C.	...	
Nicaragua	...	3,974
Kiel	...	4,494

Philadelphia.

Russia	...	6,800
Prins Oskar	...	6,028
France	...	4,637

Seattle.

Saxonia	...	4,424
Steinbek	...	2,104

Honolulu.

Prins Waldemar	...	3,227
Pommern	...	6,557
Gouverneur Jaeschke	...	1,738
Holsatia	...	5,644
Loong Moon	...	1,971

Staatssekretär Krastke

Letos	...	2,009
O. J. D. Albers	...	4,730
Hermes	...	1,490

San Juan, P.R.

Odenwald	...	3,537
President	...	1,849

Tampa.

Rudolf Blumberg	...	1,760
Erich Leonhardt	...	2,780
Vogesen	...	3,76

Norfolk.

ENGLAND.

What She Means to Me.

Chris Massie, writing to the *Daily News*, from France, says:—
I do not think there is enough power in language to describe the sensations of a British soldier, who, after long service in France, returns for a short interval to his native land. Music of a noble character might explain a little of what he feels, but even that only vaguely—only a bare explanation of things on the surface of the soul: “The very deep has no interpretation either in art or literature.”

If I were a Frenchman no doubt I should love France as much; but I am an Englishman, and I love England. I am a Socialist, and I know there are Socialists who are dull enough to despise this sentiment; but these men have not delved deep enough into primary causes; they do not see that nationality is a legitimate claim—an instinct, and a true instinct.

All this however, is only on the surface of the Englishman. Englishmen dread sentiment, and detest heroics, and perhaps for the very reason that they are the most heroic and sentimental people in the world. Strangely enough, an Englishman can be splendidly emotional—in the French language—and not feel conscious of making a fool of himself. In English it is all different. When he is talking English he is talking sense—horse sense; and any departure from that is an infliction, an inexcusable insult to one's race.

It is rather a pity that we are so ponderous, so heavy-handed, for beneath the difficulties of language is a rich vein of feeling, the unexplored territory of Albion. Every Englishman has his own England. It is most often in the heart of some woman, set to sweet music against the background of a Sussex lane or a Devonshire dale. For myself, I have been moving my body about from one chalky shell hole to another on the Somme, but in actuality I have been living in my Beech Wood beyond Chingford. I used to dream of it in those old pre-war days. I saw it peopled by Elizabethan folk when those grand old trees were saplings and the world young. I have loved it so much that I could not visit it in uniform.... There is some place, somewhere, for all of us which is most specially and particularly—England.

I hate war. That is said by every strong true soldier in France. We are fighting to end all. The possibility of such a world disaster must not occur again. We are ready to give you a glut of it—the last mouthful, providing it is to be an end—and for ever.

And the National Gallery? I do not mean the structure, but the pictures it contains. You feel like offering up a prayer, which is perhaps the best prayer—to feel like offering up one. Turner and Constable teach me again to love England. Every picture is much gift of immortal life to the glory of our land, to the dignity of our race.... In England to-day one can feel the intimate presence of Shakespeare and Milton.

And yet I have not changed my Socialistic propensities at all. I have only broadened them. The national sense has strengthened my Socialism. I cannot feel for the French or Russians what I feel for my own people. I am still a Socialist, but I have gathered a little more experience and a little more public feeling. I am an Englishman after all.

French National Service: Paris, Feb. 8.—A Bill tabled by M. Clement (Minister of National Economy) in the Senate this afternoon is designed to provide the Government with the necessary powers to requisition establishments connected with national defence or food supplies, as well as all French males between the ages of 18 to 60 who are not mobilised. Tillers of the soil, persons employed in national defence, functionaries, and civil servants regarded as indispensable are not to be summoned, subject to certain conditions. As in England, an appeal will first be made for volunteers, as a result of a conference between M. Herriot (Minister of Public Works) and delegates of the big stores, the Bon Marché, the Louvre, the Printemps, and similar establishments will close at 5.45 p.m. until the days lengthen. The Government intend shortly to ask the Chamber to sanction a measure authorising war bread in the form of a chemical expert as assessor, to inquire into all the circumstances which preceded and attended the raid upon Sir Theodore Cook's room at the office of the Field newspaper.

“swank” about Keats or Coleridge. There is a good reason provided in the fact that not so many Englishmen have read these worthies. But I have read Burns far more scrupulously than many enthusiastic Scotsmen. I have loved him for his art and humanity, and honoured him as a pioneer, as I have honoured Cowper and Blake and Keats, who were all pioneers in their several ways.

Against all this is the silence of an Englishman. He will shout the praises of Jock and Paddy, but for himself there is a fine stoofness, an intern disdain.

Are our traditions so great that we cannot measure them off with the tongue? Perhaps there is something in that, but it does not account altogether for the attitude of boredom. Magna Charta, the Reformation, Cromwell, and succeeding battles for popular representation and public rights, are things which an Englishman hates to discuss. Even the golden story of the Armada scarcely arouses his enthusiasm. It is very beautiful, he thinks, in the history books for little children.

All this however, is only on the surface of the Englishman. Englishmen dread sentiment, and detest heroics, and perhaps for the very reason that they are the most heroic and sentimental people in the world. Strangely enough, an Englishman can be splendidly emotional—in the French language—and not feel conscious of making a fool of himself. In English it is all different. When he is talking English he is talking sense—horse sense; and any departure from that is an infliction, an inexcusable insult to one's race.

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But I love England—my country. There's a sneaking feeling round my heart, and I cannot help myself. If it were a sin I should still love England. But as it is not a sin, but a true instinct, like brother for brother, like child for mother—I am happy in my love. That is what I feel, and what all fighting Englishmen feel. It is a good feeling.

£5,790,000 A DAY.

MUNITIONS AND WAR EXPENDITURE.

Westminster, February 13.—Mr. Bonar Law, in moving Votes of Credit for £550,000,000 in the House of Commons to-day, gave an interesting review of our financial position. He estimated that this colossal sum would only carry the Government on to the end of May.

The figures given by Mr. Bonar

Law showed that our daily ex-

pense had reached the highest

point yet recorded in the war.

The average expenditure in the early part of the financial year was £4,520,000. It was £5,710,000 in the last period under review,

and had now risen to £5,790,000.

A great part of the increase was due to the additional expenditure on munitions. There had been an increase of over £1,000,000 a day on the Army, Navy, and munitions since the beginning of the financial year. But it should be remembered that there were 14 times as many troops on the different fronts as there were at the beginning of the war, and that the smallest increase in the different kinds of ammunition, as compared with the average in the first year, was 28-fold.

Mr. Bonar Law estimated that the total expenditure for the financial year would be £2,140,000,000. The total expenditure since the beginning of the war would be £4,200,000,000. At the end of the financial year the total National Debt would be between £3,800,000,000 and £3,900,000,000. Advances to the Allies and Dominions would be about £890,000,000. The Chancellor of the Exchequer ended with some hopeful words about the French language—and not feel conscious of making a fool of himself. In English it is all different. When he is talking English he is talking sense—horse sense; and any departure from that is an infliction, an inexcusable insult to one's race.

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We do not talk about England. All Scotland worships Bobbie Burns. We listen and marvel, and often join in the chorus of adulation. But we never counter it with Shakespeare; we don't prohibit the sale of new mention Milton; we never mention Milton; we never mention Milton.

Sir George Cave made an interesting announcement on a domestic question. It was that, in view of the necessity of calling up certain drivers, the Commissioner of Police proposed, with his approval, to license qualified women to be drivers of public carriages.

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

Another Bank for Peking.

It is reported that General Fung Kuc-cheong, Vice-President, General Chang Kun and General Ni Shu-chung will join together in a great banking enterprise. The bank will be opened in the capital, and called the Chin Cheng (City of Gold) Bank. Preparations are being made to commence the banking enterprise at an early date.

Chinese Biscuits.

In reply to a dispatch of the Civil Governor of Kiangsu, who has requested the Peking Govern-

ment to encourage the manufac-

ture of foreign biscuits of Chang

Hus Heich Ohi Company, the

Customs Administration has

issued an instruction to exempt

the export duty of the produce of

the Company and levy only once

a 5 per cent. tax on that which is

transported from one place to

another in the country, thus

avoiding the payment of the usual

likin, but when the goods reaches

the Cienman Octroi in Peking

transit dues should be paid.—

Peking Daily News.

South African Trade Marks.

Thanks to a new law which

went into effect the first of the

year, American manufacturers

will no longer be required to make

separate registrations of their

trade marks or patents, in the

various states of the Union of

South Africa, says a U. S. Com-

merce Report. Under the new

enactment, single applications

can be made to the Union of

South Africa, covering protection

in the following constituent

states: Cape Province, Natal,

Orange Free State, and the Trans-

vaal. Separate applications will be

still necessary for trade marks

and patents for Rhodesia, which

does not form a part of the Union of South Africa. The new act

facilitates protective action in

trade mark and patent registry

for American manufacturers, and

will afford a considerable reduction

in the initial cost of securing

such protection in the states of

the Union of South Africa. The

act follows the British law in

general, in which registration is

evidence of title which becomes

conclusive if no action to cancel

is brought within the legal period.

China's Export of Flour.

It is reported that the Chinese

Government proposes, in order to

encourage wheat growing and the

manufacture of flour in the interior of China, to permit the

unrestricted export of flour by

either native or foreign merchants,

except in circumstances such as a

famine, when the local authorities

may prohibit the export. A tax of

40 cents will be charged on every

50lb. The Japanese Consul at

Manila, in a report to the Tokyo

Foreign Office, recently drew

attention to the opportunities

offering in the Philippines for

Japanese to compete with Ameri-

cans in the wheat and flour

market of the islands. Wheat is

mostly imported from Australia

and the United States, the latter

country now holding the market

as Australia is unable to

export. A demand for Japanese

cerals was started last year when

freight rates from America were

so high, and in September and

October several ship loads were

sent to the islands from Japan.

But the market was overstocked

and as soon as the Japanese

wheat appeared on the market

the cereal firms of Manila cut

prices and even undersold the

cheaper Japanese product. Now

however, the consul reports

a more favourable situation.

Owing to the bad wheat crops in

the United States wheat and flour

prices at Manila have risen to

such a high level as P.20. This

can be taken advantage of by Japanese wheat men who can

supply their goods at lower

</

NOTICES.

MEUKOW BRANDY



Purveyed to
House of
Lords.
The Government
Departments at
Washington,
U.S.A.
AND
The
Different
Navies and
Armies.
Sold Everywhere.
Sold Agents:-
H. RUTTENEE
& SON.
16, QUEEN'S ROAD.

E. HING
WING WOO STREET
SHIP CHANDLERS & GENERAL STOREKEEPERS.
STEEL, IRON, BRASS & METAL MERCHANTS,
WHOLESALE & RETAIL IRONMONGERS.
TELEPHONE 1116.

BACON AND TARIFFS.

Need of a Secure Home Market.

We have heard lately a good deal about the necessity for increasing the home food supply and discussion, officially initiated has revolved on wheat growing and pig-rearing. The decline of the cultivation of wheat and turning into pasture land of many areas formerly arable has told its own tale to all who would listen without economic prejudice. The imports of foreign wheat by keeping down the price discouraged the farmer who accordingly turned his land to more profitable use. But there are unmistakable signs at hand of better times for our "lard" and still our greatest industry. To new President of the Board of Agriculture, Mr. Prothero, has long been making his influence felt in his department. His advent to office was signalled by the establishment of the principle of a guaranteed price to farmers for their wheat, and although only the price for next harvest has been fixed, is now reasonably to be expected that prices for a series of years will shortly be decided upon. It is obvious that unless the British farmer can grow wheat remuneratively he will not grow it at all. But the production of wheat is now recognised to be a national necessity. Therefore the farmer must be encouraged by the State to grow more wheat, and, under present circumstances, the most convenient form that encouragement can take is the guaranteeing of a remunerative price.

But there is every hope of a better state of things in another direction. Mr. Prothero has done a further service to the country by issuing a statement with reference to the keeping of pigs, poultry, and rabbits. The increase of pigs in this country, he says, "is the quickest possible way of adding to our meat supplies. If people would, either individually or in combination, undertake the keeping of pigs in the present crisis, the stock of pigs in this country could be, within a few months, greatly increased." It is notorious that pig-breeding in the United Kingdom has greatly decreased during recent years, and that among the causes of this decrease have been the harsh and restrictive by-laws of many local authorities. Mr. Prothero proposes to bring pressure to bear upon these local authorities in order to have these hampering restrictions relaxed. This is in the right direction, but it is not enough. The chief reason why farmers do not breed so many pigs as they formerly did is that they cannot depend upon a steady and regular market for their bacon, and they are too likely to embark fresh capital in so fluctuating and uncertain a business.

Again we find the fatal influence of the policy of free imports. Unrestricted foreign competition has been the main factor in the fall of the bacon market. Our industrial bacon has been beaten out of the

PUBLIC AUCTION.

GEO. P. LAMMERT.
AUCTIONEER & GENERAL
BROKER.

FOR SALE.

MOTOR CARS, MOTOR CARS,
1917 Overland Touring Cars,
6 Cylinder, 7 Seats,
GEO. P. LAMMERT,
Duddell Street,
Hongkong, 18th February, 1917.

JAPANESE IN SEATTLE.

Proposed Measure Abandoned.

Recently the Seattle municipal authorities introduced a proposal to the Municipal Council providing for a revision of the regulations for the grant of licences to hawkers and bucketers, with the object, it is said, of excluding Japanese and Italians from the business. The revised regulations aimed at refused the grant of licences to those who do not possess the status of American citizenship. This would mean a total exclusion of Japanese from the business.

On the 27th ult. the Japanese Association of Seattle made a formal protest to the Seattle municipal authorities against the proposed measure. At the same time the Japanese induced a large number of consumers to lodge a protest against the measure. The consequence was that the municipal authorities agreed to postpone the operation of the revised regulations and have given an undertaking that the rights of the Japanese hawkers shall not be encroached upon in future.

There are said to be about 150 hawkers in Seattle, of whom half are Japanese.

Grateful Shipowners.
A gratuity of two months' pay has been given by Messrs. Cuyler, Irvine & Co., Ltd., to the whole of the Lascar crew of one of the Clan Line steamers, in recognition of gallant conduct when their vessel was attacked by an enemy submarine recently, from which she escaped. The steamer at the time was taking a large and valuable cargo of sugar to England.

ASAHI BEER.



POST OFFICE.

IMPORT PROHIBITIONS.

The public are informed that the undeclared articles are prohibited from importation into the United Kingdom, either by letter post or by parcel post.

Gold manufactured or unmanufactured, including gold coin and articles containing partly or of containing gold; All metal articles of Silver other than silver watches and silver watch cases; Jewelry of any kind;

Letters and parcels containing such articles cannot therefore be accepted for transmission by the Post Office.

FRENCH PARCEL REGULATIONS.

The public are informed that the new regulations adopted by the French Customs insist that senders of parcels addressed to France, Corsica and Algeria must fill in the columns of the regular Customs Declaration particularly and exactly, omitting none of the headings comprised therein.

It is therefore absolutely necessary to show in the aforesaid declaration (1) The full name and address of the addressee (2) A statement as to whether the contents are intended for State supplies or not.

Particulars of on-going incoming mails will not be advertised in future. The Post Office will forward all correspondence posted by the fastest route.

Correspondence addressed to enemy subjects in China, Siam, Siberia, and Portuguese East Africa, Persia and Morocco cannot be transmitted.

The Services to Germany, Austria, Bulgaria and the Ottoman Empire are suspended.

LOCAL AND REGULAR MAIIS OUTWARD.

WEATHER REPORT.

On the 12th at 11.50—No returns from Indo-China. Pressure has increased moderately over South Manchuria, central Japan and the Bonin; it has decreased moderately at all stations surrounding the Eastern Sea, and slightly elsewhere.

The anticyclone has strengthened and appears to be central over South Manchuria; a depression is situated to the N.W. of Haiphong and extends N.E. towards the Eastern Sea.

Moderate southerly winds rainy and squally weather may be expected over the north part of the China Sea.

Hongkong Rainfall: for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 0.13 inch. Total since January 1st, 3.97 inches, against an average of 7.59 inches.

FORECAST FOR THE 24 HOURS ENDING AT NOON TO-MORROW

District. Forecast.

1. Hongkong to Gap Rock. S. winds, moderate, squally, overcast, rain.

2. Formosa Channel. S. winds, fresh.

3. South coast of China between H.K. and Lantau. The same as No. 1.

4. South coast of China between H.K. and Hainan. The same as No. 1.

China Coast Meteorological Register.

Apil 12, 1917.

Station. Hour. Barometer. Temperature. Humidity. Wind. Force. Weather.

Tai O. 5 p.m. 30.26 35 nne 1 f

Namru. 5 p.m. 29.97 wsw 2

Hakato. 5 p.m. 30.19 ne 1

Tokio. 5 p.m. 30.12 ne 1

Kochi. 5 p.m. 30.09 ne 0

Nagasaki. 5 p.m. 29.97 ne 1

Kyoto. 5 p.m. 29.95 ne 2

Osaka. 5 p.m. 29.85 ne 5

Naha. 5 p.m. 29.81 s 6

Ishigaki. 5 p.m. 29.78 ne 6

Fukien. 5 p.m. 30.06 ne 1

Chafu. 5 p.m. 30.09 44 63 n 4 o

W. China. 5 p.m. 30.09 44 63 n 4 o

Hankow. 5 p.m. 29.73 53 57 nw 2 o

Ichang. 5 p.m. 29.73 53 100 nw 2 o

Changsha. 5 p.m. 29.65 64 94 n 1 b/f

Guttsu. 5 p.m. 29.65 74 95 w 2 o

Sharp P. 5 p.m. 29.78 64 95 w 2 o

Sawto. 5 p.m. 29.72 64 94 n 0 o

Taihoku. 5 p.m. 29.74 70 ne 4 r

Keelung. 5 p.m. 29.76 70 ne 4 r

Chiayi. 5 p.m. 29.73 75 ne 0 o

Shanghai. 5 p.m. 29.60 74 95 s 1 o

Canton. 5 p.m. 29.62 75 95 nw 2 o

Gap Rock. 5 p.m. 29.64 75 98 ne 4 o

Sundays. 5 p.m. 29.58 75 98 ne 4 o

Wuchow. 5 p.m. 29.73 75 98 nne 1 o

Patshai. 5 p.m. 29.72 75 98 nne 1 o

Hoihow. 5 p.m. 29.71 75 98 nne 1 o

Phukien. 5 p.m. 29.71 75 98 nne 1 o

Toumou. 5 p.m. 29.71 75 98 nne 1 o

O. St. J. 5 p.m. 29.73 75 98 s 2 o

Apari. 5 p.m. 29.72 75 92 s 1 b

Dagupan. 5 p.m. 29.76 75 91 s 0 b

Malibat. 5 p.m. 29.75 75 94 s 0 b

Lagabat. 5 p.m. 29.75 75 94 s 0 b

Tacloban. 5 p.m. 29.73 77 98 nne 1 o

Udito. 5 p.m. 29.75 73 95 nne 1 o

Surigao. 5 p.m. 29.72 73 95 nw 4 b

Luzon. 5 p.m. 29.72 73 95 nw 4 b

SHIPPING NEWS.

C. W. JEFFRIES, Chief Assistant
Hongkong Observatory, April 12, 1917.

1. Barometer, reduced to 33 degrees Fahrenheit on the level of the sea in inches, tenths and hundredths.

2. Temperature, in the shade, in degrees Fahrenheit.

3. Humidity, in percentage of saturation. The Humidity of air saturated with moisture being 100.

4. Direction of Wind, to two points.

5. Force of Wind, according to Beaufort's scale.

State of Weather, h blue sky, o de-
clouded cloud, d drizzling rain, l fog,
g hail, i lightning, o overcast, p
showing showers, q squally, r rain, s snow,
t thunder, v visibility, w dew wet.

6. Wind Force, according to Beaufort's scale.

7. Wind Velocity, per hour.

8. Wind Gusts, per hour.

9. Wind Gust Velocity, per hour.

10. Wind Gust Duration, in seconds.

11. Wind Gust Intensity, in force.

12. Wind Gust Frequency, per hour.

13. Wind Gust Velocity, per hour.

14. Wind Gust Duration, in seconds.

15. Wind Gust Intensity, in force.

16. Wind Gust Frequency, per hour.

17. Wind Gust Velocity, per hour.

18. Wind Gust Duration, in seconds.

19. Wind Gust Intensity, in force.

20. Wind Gust Frequency, per hour.

21. Wind Gust Velocity, per hour.

22. Wind Gust Duration, in seconds.

23. Wind Gust Intensity, in force.

24. Wind Gust Frequency, per hour.

25. Wind Gust Velocity, per hour.

26. Wind Gust Duration, in seconds.

27. Wind Gust Intensity, in force.

28. Wind Gust Frequency, per hour.

29. Wind Gust Velocity, per hour.

30. Wind Gust Duration, in seconds.

31. Wind Gust Intensity, in force.

32. Wind Gust Frequency, per hour.

33. Wind Gust Velocity, per hour.

34. Wind Gust Duration, in seconds.

35. Wind Gust Intensity, in force.

36. Wind Gust Frequency, per hour.

37. Wind Gust Velocity, per hour.

38. Wind Gust Duration, in seconds.

39. Wind Gust Intensity, in force.

40. Wind Gust Frequency, per hour.

41. Wind Gust Velocity, per hour.

42. Wind Gust Duration, in seconds.

43. Wind Gust Intensity, in force.